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poisoning symptoms advanced to the initial stage of paralysis, while the enhanced spontaneous activity in the abdominal nerve cord progressively decreased during that period.

The increase in spontaneous activity in the abdominal nerve cord and the prolongation of synaptic after-discharges were also found when the dieldrin suspended Ringer's solution had been applied directly to the nerve.

The sensory discharges in the crural nerve showed no sign of changes in the cockroaches developing ataxia or convulsion or following injection of dieldrin suspension in the leg.

The mechanism of development of dieldrin poisoning symptoms was discussed comparing those of DDT and BHC which had been reported previously. The poisoning symptoms of dieldrin is different from those of both DDT and BHC. Prolonged synaptic after-discharges and increased spontaneous activity make it difficult for the cockroach to coordinate its movement, causing ataxia. Further progress of such changes in nervous activity makes it quite impossible for the cockroach to coordinate its movement, causing knockdown and convulsion. Paralysis of the cockroach is caused by the progressive decline in nervous activity with the advance of time.

The effects of dieldrin upon nerve were less striking and more moderate than those of BHC, which seems to be partly responsible for slow insecticidal action of dieldrin.

This research was supported in part by grant from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

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第6回国際熱帯病及びマラリヤ会議

本会議は本年9月5日から13日までポルトガル政府後援のもとにリスボンで開催されます．これについて準備委員長の J. Fraga de Azevedo 教授から，防虫科学研究所宛に協力方および可能ならば代表を派遣するよう依頼して来ております．なお出席申込書とともに会議の内容を記したパンフレットも参つておりますから，その由こゝにお知らせいたします．